admitted to the Universities and other High Schools, to 1-5 per cent of all the students.

The Jews lost no time in taking full advantage of the opportunities given to them at their emancipation. They were attracted to the liberal professions because these offered chances of gaining an adequate livelihood and improving their social position, and because they were better suited to satisfy their innate desire for mental work than any other activities. In most countries the proportion of Jews among the lawyers, doctors, dentists, chemists, engineers, journalists, authors, musicians, and actors exceeds by far their percentage in the total population. But they are often faced by increasing difficulties because certain work *(e.g.* of research chemists, engineers, etc.) can only be carried on inside great industrial companies, many of which discriminate against Jews. The situation is similar with regard to the employment of Jews in State and municipal administration. Perhaps the small number employed in them may also be accounted for by the remuneration in them being often lower than in the professions.

The overcrowding of the professions and the difficulties which the Jews find in establishing themselves in some of them, lead to the growth of a Jewish "intellectual proletariat", more especially in the large cities. Their position is worse than that of the non-Jews, who find

employment in public and private undertakings almost entirely closed to Jews. For these trade and industry offer the only openings, but large numbers having already turned that way on the conclusion of their studies, the chances for the future are much reduced.

(2) DISTRIBUTION AMONG VARIOUS PROFESSIONS

(a) *Prussia**

In 1925,19,621 Jews were engaged in the public services

[1] See Silbergleit, *op. tit.* vol. i. p. 90.